

Yumiko KATSUKAWA, *et al.*
Serial No. 10/588,199
May 12, 2010

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

The Examiner's objection to earlier specification/claim amendments changing "spouting" to "jetting" and/or "spout" to "jet" is respectfully traversed. Contrary to the Examiner's comments, the applicants are in no way attempting to change the characteristic of the device as originally described. Indeed, it will be noted that the original title of this application refers to it as a "water jetting device".

Furthermore, the attached extracts from The American College Dictionary (*circa* 1962) for the root words "jet" and "spout" demonstrate that to spout water is to discharge or emit water in a stream with some force...in a jet or continuous stream, to issue with force, as liquid through a narrow orifice, etc. Similarly, to jet water refers to a stream of water produced by efflux from a nozzle, orifice, etc., e.g., from a spout used for such purpose, to shoot forth in a stream; spout.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the terms "jet" and "spout" and derivatives thereof as used in the context of this specification are synonymous – and no attempt has been made to change that or to use any arguable "distinction" between "spouting" and "jetting" to distinguish from the prior art.

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Instead, because it is more common in the United States to use the word "jetting" than the word "spouting", something of which perhaps the translator involved in creating the English translation of this application was unaware, an attempt was merely made to adopt the more common colloquial language usage of the United States at the current time.

In any event, the above amendments to the abstract, specification and claims now revert to the original "spout" or "spouting" words so as to obviate this ground of objection.

In addition, claim 1 has now been amended so as to incorporate the limitations of earlier dependent claim 3 (which has now been cancelled).

The Examiner also objects to the claim language referring to the relative numbers of skin receptors in different areas of the foot. Accordingly, to obviate this ground of objection, that language has now been eliminated from claim 1.

Because the above amendments address formality-based issues raised for the first time in the last office action, do not introduce any new issues and present the claims in better form for consideration on appeal (by eliminating the Examiner's stated objections), entry of such amendment is believed to be appropriate under 37 C.F.R. §1.116, and such entry is respectfully solicited.

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The rejection of claims 1-4 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §102 as allegedly being anticipated by Rolando '503 is respectfully traversed.

To assist the Examiner in analyzing some of the more salient features of claim 1, the following listing of four identifiable features is provided:

- ① the foot-front water spouting section has a plurality of water-spouting nozzles arranged side-by-side in the foot width direction for each of the right and left foot;
- ② the spouting width traverses the width of the foot;
- ③ the control section sets the spouting width to be shorter than an entire length of the foot in the longitudinal direction so as to cause portions receiving the spouted water and portions receiving no spouted water from said foot-front water spouting section; and
- ④ the control section is configured to control the water-spouting section direction moving mechanism so as to move the portions receiving the spouted water, in turn, along the longitudinal direction of the foot from a toe side to an ankle side by moving said spouted water spouted with the spouting

width toward said portions having received no spouted water
at the foot front.

Feature ① is supported by original claim 3. Feature ② is supported by Fig. 4. Feature ③ is supported by Figs. 3, 5 and 11. Feature ④ is supported by the specification at page 20, line 18 to page 21, line 5, and Fig. 3.

An object of the present invention configured as in claim 1 is to provide a foot water-spouting device in which (a) the various skin receptors existing on the foot front can effectively receive stimulation in such a way that a lowering of sensitivity by adaptation hardly occurs, and (b) a more comfortable feeling can be obtained. See, e.g., the specification at pages 1, 7 and 20-21.

More concretely, as described in the specification at page 20:25 to page 21:1, and page 30:26 to page 31:2, an object of the present invention is to provide a foot water-spouting device in which the respective skin receptors receive intermittent stimulation, so that a dulling of reaction due to adaptation can be effectively prevented.

The foot-front water-spouting section has a plurality of water-spouting nozzles arranged side-by-side in the foot width direction for each of the right and left foot, and the water-spouting nozzles spout water with a spouting width traversing the width of the foot so as to cause a part of the foot in a longitudinal direction of the foot to receive the

spouted water. In addition, the spouted water is moved, in turn, from portions receiving the spouted water toward the portions having received no spouted water along the longitudinal direction of the foot from a toe side to an ankle side.

That is, the claimed device is contrived to spout the water with a spouting width of which length in the foot width direction is broad while a length in the longitudinal direction is narrow.

In end portions of the foot, the receptors constituting cutaneous sensors are densely arranged in a short axial direction of the foot, while roughly (sparsely) arranged in a long axial direction of the foot. For example, see the specification at page 18:16-21 and elsewhere.

Therefore, when the water is spouted with such spouting width, and water arrival points are arranged in a short axial direction of the foot so as to traverse the width of the foot, it becomes possible for the skin receptors to effectively sense a difference in stimulations or incentives caused in a water spouting region.

Further, when a water spouting portion at the front- foot surface is moved in the longitudinal direction of the foot from the portions receiving the spouted water to the portions receiving no spouted water, the respective skin receptors existing on the front-foot surface would intermittently receive the stimulations. In other words, a portion

receiving the stimulation is moved, in turn, toward a portion having received no stimulation yet in the longitudinal direction of the foot, so that it becomes possible for a user to obtain a high massage effect.

Accordingly, for the purpose of intermittently stimulating the skin receptors, the foot water-spouting device of the present invention is designed such that the foot-front water-spouting section has a plurality of water-spouting nozzles arranged side-by-side in the foot width direction for each of the right and left foot, and the water-spouting nozzles spout water with a spouting width traversing the width of the foot so as to cause a part of the foot in a longitudinal direction of the foot to receive the spouted water and the direction of the spouted water is moved, in turn, from portions receiving the spouted water toward the portions having received no spouted water along the longitudinal direction of the foot from a toe side to an ankle side.

As a result, it becomes possible to effectively stimulate many skin receptors existing on the foot-front. In addition, since the receptors are intermittently stimulated, adaptation with respect to the stimulations should not occur for a long time, whereby it becomes possible to provide a lasting and sustainably comfortable feeling, and it is also possible to provide an effective massage effect.

The structures and effects of the present invention are quite different from those of the cited references.

Rolando discloses an automatic foot washing apparatus comprising a rotatable foot-front water spouting section 143 for spouting the water to a front side of a foot of a user. The rotatable foot-front water spouting section 143 is formed as a sprayed manifold which is rotatable for uniformly spouting the water onto an entire front side of the foot as shown in Rolando's Fig. 3.

However, as shown in Fig. 3 of Rolando, the foot-front washer spouting section is used for washing the foot. Therefore, the foot-front water spouting section 143 is configured to comprise a plurality of water nozzles that are densely arranged and the water spouted out from the nozzles abuts an entire surface of the foot in a longitudinal direction.

In addition, Rolando neither discloses or suggests that the water-spouting nozzles spout water with a spouting width that traverses the width of the foot and is specified to be shorter than an entire length of the foot in the longitudinal direction so as to cause a part of the foot in a longitudinal direction of the foot to receive the spouted water.

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Furthermore, Rolando does not disclose that the direction of the spouted water is moved, in turn, from portions receiving the spouted water toward the portions having received no spouted water along the longitudinal direction of the foot from a toe side to an ankle side for the purpose of intermittently spouting the water onto an entire foot-front.

The Rolando structure is quite different from that of applicants' claim 1 in which the spouted water has a limited spouting width partially abutting the foot in a longitudinal direction.

In the applicants' claim 1 structure, the water spouting width with respect to the longitudinal direction of the foot is intentionally limited to be narrow so as to effectively stimulate the different receptors sequentially.

Given such fundamental deficiencies of Rolando with respect to independent claim 1, it is not necessary at this time to discuss additional deficiencies of Rolando with respect to other aspects of the rejected claims. Suffice it to note that, as a matter of law, it is impossible to support a *prima facie* case of anticipation unless the cited single reference teaches each and every feature of each rejected claim.

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The rejection of claims 10, 11 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being made “obvious” based on Rolando taken alone is also respectfully traversed – for reasons already discussed above.

As noted above, the structural distinctions between applicants’ claim 1 and Rolando go far beyond that which the Examiner here recognizes. Furthermore, there is no suggestion anywhere in Rolando of the applicants’ objectives, nor any effective structure for achieving those objectives.

The rejection of claims 1, 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being made “obvious” based on Desnoyers '079 is also respectfully traversed.

The rejection of claims 5-8 and 15-17 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being made “obvious” based on Rolando/Desnoyers in further view of Pisani '447 is also respectfully traversed.

Desnoyers and Pisani disclose massaging devices. However, neither of these references discloses the concept of spouting the water onto the foot-front of a user. Furthermore, neither reference discloses that the water-spouting nozzles spout water with a spouting width that traverses the width of the foot and is specified to be shorter than an entire length of the foot in the longitudinal direction and the direction of the

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spouted water is moved, in turn, from portions receiving the spouted water toward the portions having received no spouted water along the longitudinal direction of the foot.

Therefore, even in a case where the structures of all three references are combined, the structure of applicants' claim 1 is not realized. For example, none of the references discloses or suggests a possibility of combining features such that the water-spouting nozzles spout water with a spouting width that traverses the width of the foot and is specified to be shorter than an entire length of the foot in the longitudinal direction and the direction of the spouted water is moved, in turn, from portions receiving the spouted water toward the portions having received no spouted water along the longitudinal direction of the foot.

In view of the fundamental deficiencies with respect to parent claim 1 already noted above regarding all of these references, whether taken singly or in combination, it is not necessary at this time to identify additional deficiencies of these references or the allegedly "obvious" combination thereof. Suffice it to note that, as a matter of law, it is impossible to support even a *prima facie* case of "obviousness" unless the cited prior art teaches or suggests each and every feature of each rejected claim.

The Examiner is thanked for providing a "response to arguments" section bridging pages 6-7 of the last office action. The above amendments/arguments are

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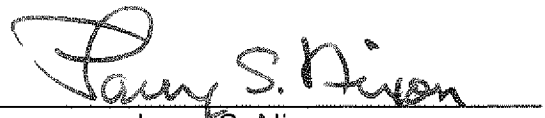
hoped to address the Examiner's comments and to obviate any concern about patentable distinctions between the applicants' claimed invention and the cited prior art. If any such concerns continue, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner particularly point out any remaining concerns.

Accordingly, this entire application is now believed to be in allowable condition, and a formal notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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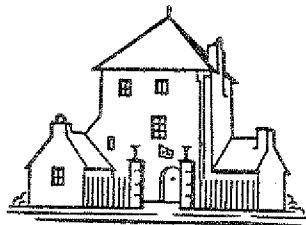
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Manufactured in the United States of America

Jen-ner (*jén/nér*), *n.*, pl. -**ners**. 1. a small Spanish horse. 2. a feline physician. [*Jennet*, ass., genet. [ME *jennet*, t. OF: *jeune*, mounted soldier, horse, t. Ar.: *jen-nam*, name of a Berber tribe noted for its cavalry]]

Jen-ne-mah (*jén/né/má*), *n.*, pl. -**nie-s**. 1. a spinning Jenny. 2. female of some animals: *Jenny wren*, [prop. woman's name]

Jeopardy (*jép/or'díz*), *v.t.*, -ized, -izing. to put in jeopardy; hazard; risk; imperil. Also, **jeop'ard**.

Jeop-ar-dy (*jép/or'dí*), *n.* 1. hazard or risk of loss or harm. 2. peril or danger: for a moment his life was in jeopardy. 3. Law, the hazard of being found guilty, and of consequent punishment, undergone by criminal defendants on trial. [ME *iurpari*, etc., t. OF: m. *jeu parti*, lit., divided game, even game or chance] —Syn. 1, 2, see **danger**.

Jeph-thah (*jéf/thá*), *n.* judge of Israel. Judg. 11–13.

Jeq-uir-ty (*jakwír/tít*), *m.*, pl. -**ties**. 1. the Indian licorice plant, *Abrus precatorius*, of India and Brazil, whose seed (jequirity bean) is used as a bead and in medicine. 2. the seeds collectively. [t. F: m. *jequirity*, t. Tupi-Guarani: m. *jekiriti*]

Jer- 1. Jeremiah. 2. Jersey.

Jer-bo-a (*garbó/a*), *n.* any of various mouse-like rodents of North Africa and Asia, as of the genera *Jaculus*, *Dipus*, etc., with long hind legs used for jumping. [t. NL: t. Ar.: m. *yarbú*]

Jer-reed (*jaréd'*), *n.* a blunt wooden javelin used in games by horsemen in Arabia, Persia, etc. Also, **jerid**, **jerreed**, **jer-rid**. [t. Ar.: m. *jarid rod*, shaft]

Jer-e-mi-ad (*jér/am'i/ad*), *n.* a lamentation; a lugubrious complaint. [F: m. *Jérémieade*, der. *Jérémie* Jeremiah, with ref. to the Biblical "Lamentations of Jeremiah"]

Jer-e-miah (*jér'am/i/á*), *n.* 1. one of the greatest of the Hebrew prophets, whose career extended from about 650 to 585 B.C.; 2. a book of the Old Testament. [ult. t. Heb.: m. Yirmeyah]

Jer-rez (*haré'tr/-rés*), *n.* a city in SW Spain noted for its sherry wine. 129,021 (est. 1955). Also **Jerez de la Frontera** (*délá frón-térá*). Formerly, **Xeres**.

Jer-i-cho (*jér/kákó*'), *n.* an ancient city of Palestine, N of the Dead Sea.

Jer-id (*jaréd'*), *n.* jerred.

Jer-it-zá (*yér/rét/sá*'), *n.* Maria (*már'é/zá*). born 1887, Austrian operatic soprano.

Jer-k! (*jürk*), *n.* 1. a quick, sharp thrust, pull, throw, or the like; a sudden start. 2. Physiolo. a sudden movement of an organ or a part. 3. the jerks, Western and Southern U.S. the paroxysms or violent spasmodic muscular movements sometimes resulting from excitement in connection with religious services. 4. (pl.) Brit. physical exercises. 5. slang, an unknowing, unsophisticated, or unconventional person. —v.t. 6. to give a sudden thrust, pull, or twist to. 7. to move or throw with a quick suddenly arrested motion. 8. to utter in a broken spasmodic way. —v.i. 9. to give a jerk or jerks. 10. to move with a quick, sharp motion; move spasmodically. 11. to talk in a broken, spasmodic way. [appar. imit.]

Jerk! (*jürk*), *v.t.* 1. to preserve meat, esp. beef (**jerked** beef) by cutting in strips and curing by drying in the sun. —n. 2. jerked meat, esp. beef. [t. Amer. Sp.: m. *charquear*, der. *charque*, *charqui* jerked meat, *charqui*, t. Peruvian Ind.]

Jer-kin (*jür/kín*), *n.* a close-fitting jacket or short coat, as one of leather worn in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Jerk-water (*jürk/wót/ar*, -wót/ar), *n.* U.S. Colloq. 1. a train not running on the main line. —adj. 2. off the main line. 3. of minor importance. [appar. f. **JEK!**, v. + WATER]

Jerky (*jür/kí*), *adj.*, jerkier, jerkiest. characterized by jerks or sudden starts; spasmodic. —jerk'y-ly, *adv.* —jerk'y-ness, *n.*


Jer-o-bo-am (*jér/bóbám*), *n.* 1. the first king of the northern kingdom of Israel (def. 5). 2. (I.e.) an oversized bottle for champagne, containing 104 ounces.

Je-ro-me (*járóm'*, *jér'am*), *n.* Saint, (Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus) A.D. c.340–420, monk and scholar of the Latin Church, maker of the Latin version of the Bible known as the Vulgate.

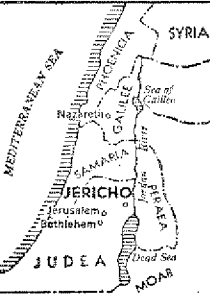
Jer-reed (*jaréd'*), *n.* jerred. Also, **jer-rid'**.

Jer-ry (*jér/y*), *n.*, pl. -ries. Chiefly Brit. Colloq. 1. nickname for a German. 2. (collectively) Germans.


Jer-ry-build (*jér/'ybld'*), *v.t.* -built, -building. to build cheaply and flimsily. —jer/ry-build'er, *n.*



Jerboa, *Jaculus jaculus*
(Body $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, tail 8 in.)

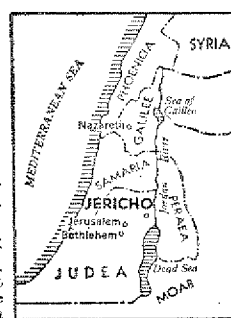


Jericho, c1200 B.C.



Jerkin

(Body 5½ in. long, tail 8 in.)



Jericho, c1200 B.C.



Conclude

Jersey (jûr/zj), *n.*, *pl.* -seys. One of a breed of dairy cattle smaller than the Guernsey, originating on Jersey island of Jersey. Their milk contains the highest percentage of butterfat of the milk of any dairy breed.

jersey (jûr/zj), *n.*, *pl.* -seys. 1. a close-fitting knitted woolen jacket or shirt worn by seamen, athletes, and others. 2. a similar garment of knitted material of wool, silk, etc. worn by women. 3. Jersey cloth.

Jersey City, a seaport in NE New Jersey, opposite New York City. 276,101 (1960).

jersey cloth, a machine-knitted fabric of wool, silk, or rayon, used for making garments, etc.

Jeru-sa-lem (jûr/so/lem), *n.* an ancient holy city, the principal city of Palestine and place of pilgrimage for Jews, Christians, and Moslems; now divided between Israel and Jordan (the Israeli part has been the capital of Israel since 1960). 190,213 (est. 1954). [ult. t. Heb.: *m. Yerushâlam*] — **Je-ru/sa-lem-ite**, *adj.*, *n.*

Jerusalem artichoke, 1. a species of sunflower, *Helianthus tuberosus*, having edible tuberous underground stems or rootstocks. 2. the tuber itself. [i. t. alter. (by pop. etymology) of *girasole* sunflower, f. s. of *girare* turn + *sola* sun]

Jerusalem cross, a cross whose four arms are each capped with a crossbar.

Jes-per-sen (jûs/pôr/sen), *n.* Jens Otto Harry (jûns ô/hô hâr/E), 1860-1943, Danish linguist.

jess (jës), *Falconry*. — *n.* 1. a short strap fastened round the leg of a hawk and attached to the leash. — *adj.* 2. to put jesses on (a hawk). [ME *ges*, t. OF *der. jûr*, throw, *g.* LL *jetâre*, *r.* L *jacière*] — **Jessed** (jësst), *adj.*

jess-a-mine (jës/âmit), *n.* jasmine.

jess-ant (jës/ant), *adj.* *Her.* 1. shooting up, as a plant. 2. coming forth; issuant. 3. lying across.

Jes-se (jës/y), *n.* father of David. [1 Sam. 16]

jest (jësst), *n.* 1. a witticism, joke, or pleasantry. 2. a piece of gallery or banter. 3. sport or fun: to speak half in jest, half in earnest. 4. the object of laughter, sport, or mockery; a laughingstock. 5. *Obs.* an exploit. See *geat*. — *v.t.* 6. to speak in a playful, humorous, or facetious way; joke. 7. to speak or act in mere sport, rather than in earnest; trifle (*with*). 8. to utter derisive speeches; gibe or scoff. — *v.i.* 9. to jest at; deride; banter. [var. of *gesp*] — **Syn.** 1. See *joke*.

jest-er (jës/tôr), *n.* 1. one who is given to witticisms, jokes, and pranks. 2. a professional fool or clown, kept by a prince or noble, esp. during the Middle Ages.

jest-ing (jës/ting), *adj.* 1. given to jesting; playful. 2. fit for joking; unimportant; trivial: no jesting matter. — *n.* 3. jesting; triviality. — **Jest-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Jes-u (jës/zû, -sû), *n.* *Poetic*. Jesus [t. L, oblique (usually voc.) case form of *Jesus* *Jesús*]

Jes-u-it (jës/hôôft, jës/yôô-), *n.* 1. a member of a Roman Catholic religious order (Society of Jesus), founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534. 2. a crafty, intriguing, or equivocating person (in allusion to the methods ascribed to the order by its opponents). [i. NL: s. *Jesuita*, f. L. See *Jesu*, -*n*(-ic)] — **Jes-u-it-ic**, *Jes-u-it-i-cal*, *adv.* — **Jes-u-it-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Jes-u-it-ism (jës/hôôftiz/əm, jës/yôô-), *n.* 1. the system, principles, or practices of the Jesuits. 2. (usually i. e.) a principle or practice such as casuistry ascribed to the Jesuits by their opponents. Also, **Jes-u-it-ry**.

Jes-u-it-ize (jës/hôôftiz/, jës/yôô-), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, -ized, -izing. to make or be Jesuitical.

Je-sus (jës/zûs), *n.* born c.6 a.c., crucified a.d. 29, the founder of the Christian religion. Also, **Jesus Christ**. [ME and OE, t. LL, t. Gk.: *m.* *Iêsous* t. Heb.: *m.* *Yeshûa*, earlier *Yehoshûa*, lit., Jehovah is salvation]

jet¹ (jët), *n.*, *v.* jetted, **jetting**. — *n.* 1. a free or submerged stream of fluid produced by efflux from a nozzle, orifice, etc. 2. that which so issues, as water or gas. 3. the spout used: gas jet. 4. a jet plane. — *v.i.*, *v.t.* 5. to shoot forth in a stream; spout. [i. F. *der. jet*, *v.*]

jet² (jët), *n.* 1. a compact black coal, susceptible of a high polish, used for making beads, jewelry, buttons, etc. 2. a deep, glossy black. 3. *Obs.* black marble. — *adj.* 4. consisting or made of jet. 5. of the color jet; black as jet. [ME *gete*, *iete*, t. OF: *m.* *jaiet*, *g.* L *gagûta*, t. Gk. *der. Gagai*, town in Lycia, Asia Minor]

jet-black (jët/blæk/), *adj.* deep-black; jet-black hair.

jet-lin-er (jët/li/nâr), *n.* a commercial jet plane.

jet plane, a plane operated by jet propulsion.

jet propulsion, a method of producing a propelling force upon an air or water craft through the reaction of a high-velocity jet, usually of heated gases, discharged toward the rear. — **jet/pro-pelled**, *adj.*

jet-sam (jët/sam), *n.* 1. goods thrown overboard to lighten a vessel in distress. 2. such goods when washed ashore. See **flotsam**. [var. of *jetson*, syncopated form of *jetison*; final -*m* as in **flotsam**, etc.]

jet stream, a substratospheric wind, generally westerly, moving at a velocity as high as 200 m.p.h.

jet-ti-sion (jët/âsen, -zan), *n.* 1. act of casting overboard. 2. jetsam. — *v.t.* 3. to throw (cargo, etc.) overboard, esp. to lighten a vessel in distress. 4. to throw off, as an obstacle or burden. [i. AF: *m.* *getisson*, var. of OF *getisson*, *der. geter* throw]

b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; d., dialect, dialectal; der., derived from; f., formed from; g., going back to; m., modification of; r., replacing; s., stem of; t., taken from; ?, perhaps. See the full key on inside cover.

spor. [t. S Afr. D. c. OE and Icel. *spor*], before vowels, as in *sporangium*, *sporadic*; Gk. *spōrō* (dēs), *n. pl.* two islands in the Aegean; the Northern E coast of Greece, and the Southern E coast of the Dodecanese), off the SW coast

d'Yk, *adj.* 1. appearing or happening; occasional: *sporadic outbreaks*, *interfered or isolated instances*, as a disease as a single instance of something; apart from others. 4. occurring apart, in locality: *sporadic genera of rad/i-cal*. [t. ML: *s. sporadicus*, *t. s.*] —*spo-rad/i-cal-ly*, *adv.* —*spo-*

sporān (fām), *n.*, *pl.* —*glā* (fā), sac within which spores (asexual reproductive cells) are produced. While most evident in *sporangium* is also found in phanerogams; usually the same as *capsule*. Also, *VL*, *f. spor-* + *m. Gk. angelen* *n/gi-al*, *adj.*

spored, *sporing*. —*n.* 1. *Biol.* contains or produces one or more spores that develop into an adult in a reproductive body (asexual spore) and capable of growth into a new individual often, as in ferns, etc., being unlike that which produced the reproductive body (sexual spore) proper (the union of two gametes). 2. a seed, or the like. —*n.* 3. to bear or *n.* 4. *m. spora*, *t. Gk.* seed] *sporō* (fā), *adj.* bearing spores. element meaning "seed." Also, *spor-*, *Gk.* seed]

sporā (kāp), *n.* *Bot.* (in higher fungi, *gāe*) a pluricellular body developed for spores.

sporō (fāt), *n.* *Zool.* 1. a walled body or multiple division of a sporozoan, or more sporeozoites. 2. a stage in onatodes which gives rise, nonsexually, to a new individual.

sporō (fāt), *n.* *Biol.* 1. the propagatory. 2. reproduction by means of spores. —*sporō* (fāt), *adj.* *sporō* (fāt), *n.* the process of multiple phase of parasitic protozoans of giving rise to sporozoites.

sporō (fāt), *n.* *Bot.* a simple or hypha specialized to bear spores.

sporō (fāt), *n.* *Bot.* a more or less modified sporangium. Also, *sporō* (fāt), *n.* *Bot.* the asexual form of alternation of generations (opposed to

sporō (fāt), *n.* an infectious disease of horses and man, marked by ulceration of the vessels of the skin.

sporō (fāt), *n. pl.* a class of the phylum of parasites that multiply by spores dividing into reproductive bodies.

sporō (fāt), *n.* one of the *Sporozoa*, which the spore of certain sporozoa dipping into an adult individual.

sporō (fāt), *n.* (in Scottish Highland) a purse, commonly of fur, worn

belt in front. [t. Scot. Gaelic: *spòran*]

1. a pastime pursued in the afternoon athletic character, as racing, baseball, tennis, golf, boxing, etc. 2. a particular, 3. diversion; recreation; 4. playful trifling, jesting, or say a thing in sport. 5. derisive. 6. an object of derision; a

7. something sported with or tossed off; to be the sport of circumstances.

9. *Slang.* a person of sportsmanlike qualities; to be a good sport. 10. *Colloq.* rested in pursuits involving betting or

11. *Colloq.* a flashy person; any person clothes, smart manners or pastimes, etc. 12. a plant, or a part of a plant, that is of singular deviation from the normal mutation. 13. *Obs.* amorous dalliance, pertaining to sport or sports. esp. of the male kind. 15. suited for outdoor wear.

use oneself with some pleasant pastime (7. to play, frolic, or gambol, as a child 8. to engage in some open-air or athletic 12. to deal lightly; to trifle. 20. to set, to mutate. 22. *Archaic.* to trifle

(time) in amusement or sport. 24. to deride lightly or recklessly (often fol. by

om; f., formed from: *g.* going back to; ps. See the full key on inside cover.

able, dare, dirt; *bb*, equal; *Y*, ice; *höt*, over, order, oil, *böök*, ooze, out; *üp*, use, urge; *a* = *a* in alone;

chief; *g.* give; *ng.* ring; *sh.* shoe; *th.* thin; *th.* that; *zh.* vision. See the full key on inside cover.

away). 25. *Colloq.* to display freely or with ostentation: to sport a roll of money. 26. *Obs.* to amuse (esp. oneself). [ME *sperte*; aphetic var. of *disport*] —*sport* (er, n. —*sport* (ful, *adj.* —*sport* (ful, *adv.* —*sport* (ful, *ness*, *n.*

—*Syn.* 1. game. 3. amusement. See play. 4. fun, frolic. *sport-ing* (spōr'ting), *adj.* 1. engaging in, given to, or interested in open-air or athletic sports. 2. concerned with or suitable for such sports. 3. sportsmanlike. 4. interested in or connected with sports or pursuits involving betting or gambling. 5. *Colloq.* involving or inducing the taking of risk, as in sport: a sporting chance. —*sport* (ing, *ly*, *adv.*

sport-ive (spōr'tiv), *adj.* 1. playful or frolicsome; jesting, jocose, or merry. 2. done in sport, rather than in earnest. 3. pertaining to or of the nature of sport or sports. 4. *Biol.* mutative. 5. *Obs.* amorous. —*sport* (ive, *ly*, *adv.* —*sport* (ive, *ness*, *n.*

sports (spōrts), *adj.* (of garments, etc.) suitable for use in open-air sports, or for outdoor or informal use.

sports car, a high-powered automobile with low, rakish lines, usually for 2 persons.

sports-man (spōrts'man), *n.*, *pl.* —*men*. 1. a man who engages in sport, esp. in some open-air sport such as hunting, fishing, racing, etc. 2. one who exhibits qualities especially esteemed in those who engage in sports, such as fairness, self-control, etc. —*sports* (man, like, *sports* (man, *ly*, *adj.* —*sports* (wom'an, *n.* fem.

sports-man-ship (spōrts'manship), *n.* 1. the character, practice, or skill of a sportsman. 2. sportsman-like conduct.

sport-y (spōr'ti), *adj.* *sportier*, *sportiest*. *Colloq.* 1. flashy; vulgarly showy. 2. stylish. 3. like or befitting a sportsman. —*sport* (y, *ness*, *n.*

spor-u-late (spōr'yū-lāt, spōr't-), *v.* *i.* -lated, -lating. *Biol.* to undergo multiple division resulting in the production of spores. —*spor* (u-late, *tion*, *n.*

spor-ule (spōr'ül, spōr't-), *n.* *Biol.* a spore, esp. a small spore.

spot (spōt), *n.*, *v.* *spotted*, *spotting*, *adj.* —*n.* 1. a mark made by foreign matter, as mud, blood, paint, ink, etc.; a stain, blot, or speck, as on a surface. 2. a moral stain, as on character or reputation; blemish or flaw. 3. a relatively small, usually roundish, part of a surface differing from the rest in appearance or character: a sun spot. 4. a place or locality: a monument marks the spot. 5. *Chiefly Brit.* a small quantity of something: a spot of tea. 6. a small sciaenoid food fish, *Leiostomus xanthurus*, of the eastern coast of the U.S. 7. on the spot, a. at once. b. on that very place. c. U.S. *Slang.* in difficulty or danger, esp. of death. d. U.S. *Slang.* in an embarrassing position. —*v.* 8. to stain with spots. 9. to sully; blemish. 10. to mark or diversify with spots, as of color. 11. *Colloq.* to detect or recognize. 12. to place on a particular spot, as a ball in billiards. 13. to scatter in various spots. 14. *Mil.* to determine (a location) precisely on either the ground or a map. —*v.* 15. to make a spot; cause a stain. 16. to become spotted, as some fabrics when spattered with water. —*adj.* 17. *Radio*, pertaining to the point of origin of a local broadcast. 18. made, paid, delivered, etc., at once: a spot sale. [ME *spotte*, c. MD and LG *spot* speck, Icel. *spotti* bit, small piece]

spot announcement, a brief radio announcement, usually an advertisement, made by an individual station during or after a network program.

spot-less (spōt'less), *adj.* free from spot, stain, blemish, marks, etc. —*spot* (less, *ly*, *adv.* —*spot* (less, *ness*, *n.*

spot-light (spōt'lit), *n.* 1. (in theatrical use) a strong light thrown upon a particular spot on the stage in order to render some object, person, or group especially conspicuous. 2. an automobile light having a high candle power and a focused beam which the driver can swing in any direction. 3. conspicuous public attention.

Spot-syl-va-nia (spōt'sil-vā'nī-ä), *n.* a village in NE Virginia; the scene of battles between the armies of Grant and Lee, May 8-21, 1864.

spotted (spōt'id), *adj.* 1. marked with or characterized by a spot or spots. 2. sullied; blemished.

spotted adder, the milk snake.

spotted crane, a small, short-billed rail, *Porzana porzana*, of Europe; water crane.

spotted crane's-bill, the common American wild geranium, *Geranium maculatum*.

spotted fever, *Pathol.* 1. any of several fevers characterized by spots on the skin, esp. as in cerebrospinal meningitis or typhus fever. 2. tick fever.

spot-ter (spōt'er), *n.* 1. *Colloq.* one employed to keep watch on others, esp. on employees as for evidence of dishonesty. 2. *Mil.* the person who determines for the gunner the fall of shots in relation to the target. 3. (in civil defense) one who watches for enemy airplanes.

spot-ty (spōt'ti), *adj.* -tier, -tiest. 1. full of or having spots; occurring in spots: spotty coloring. 2. irregular or uneven in quality or character. —*spot* (ty, *ly*, *adv.* —*spot* (ty, *ness*, *n.*

spous-al (spou'zəl), *n.* 1. (often pl.) the ceremony of marriage; nuptials. —*adj.* 2. nuptial; matrimonial.

spouse (spouz, spous), *n.* *r.* spoused, spousing. —*n.* 1. either member of a married pair in relation to the

other; one's husband or wife. —*v.* 2. *Obs.* to join, give, or take in marriage. [ME, *t. OP*; *m. spus* (masc.), *spuse* (fem.), *g. L sponsus*, pp., betrothed]

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